Sabscriptions by Mail, Fost-Pats. DAILT, per Year 6 00 SUNDAY, per Year..... 9 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 08 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month To Postage to foreign countries added. THE SUR, New York City.

Pants-Klesque No. 12, near Grand Hetel, and Elesque So. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

Hour friends who favor us with manuscripts for Meation wish to have rejected articles returned. they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

The Form of Procedure.

The statesmen who have chafed at the Celay caused by futile negotiation with Spain, who have felt that the hour for us to act arrived some time ago, and who through that feeling have pressed the situation forward to its present status against the opposition of the party of peace at almost any price, are almost to a man those who from the beginning have favored the freedom of Cubs and the exaction from Spain of satisfaction for the destruction of the Maine.

They are perplexed now as to whether of Congress to follow the President's message shall recognize the Cuban Republic or yield to the other side, whose last stand has been' made upon that point.

The other side may find unlooked for aid in the delay arising from debate upon the policy of immediate recognition of the Onban Republic.

It is a perplexing situation. The wisest sourse, and the course most helpful to Cuba, would seem to be to accept the form of resolution which can be most promptly seed which does not deny or retreat from the principle that Spain is to go and Cuba to be independent, and which will enable the American navy to terminate most speedily the uncertainty now afflicting us.

The Revolt in the Philippines.

There seems to be no reason to doubt that the insurrection in Luzon, the largest island of the Philippine group and the one in which Manila is situated, has been revived. Massacres of garrisons and of village priests are reported, and Gen. MONET, who was sent to relieve the Bolina telegraph station, where the rebels had cut the wire and besieged the operators, engaged the insurgents repeatedly on the march. A gunboat, too, that landed marines, had hard fighting before it could disperse the assailants and relieve the station. At Subigandapalit the rebels have captured ammunition. The natives are refusing to pay taxes in the northern provinces, and the latest despatches say the insurgents are in possession of the island of Zebu.

Whether the leaders have heard anything of Spain's troubles with our country is not stated, although there is known to be communication between the natives in the Aslands and the former insurgent leaders. who were driven out to Hong Kong. In any case, the revival of the insurrection is timely for us, as it requires the attention of Spanish troops and ships. It is a diversion in our favor, in case of an attack by Commodore DEWEY's squadron upon Manila, and the Spaniards would then be between two fires.

A Successful Experiment.

The Legislature at the recent session adopted a method of dealing with the excise question which marks, practically, a the need of knowledge of grammar. new departure in such matters in Albany. To the elementary French and German It did not amend the Excise law in any examinations a like addition of translation substantial particular; it did not discuss, consider, or open the way to agitation for any changes. It left the law, which has repeated for the advanced subjects. A reduced the number of liquor saloons in New York State from 33,000 to 28,000, ration for all the languages is thus made. and has increased the public revenues from liquor taxes, licenses and penalties from \$3.100,000 annually to \$12,260,000, as they were at the beginning of the last

Heretofore in this State the retail liquor trade, the business of taverns, hotels, restaurants and saloons, has been singled out for "regulation" by governmental authority and subjected alternately to fostering indulgence and to corrupt or capricious oppression. The resulting uncertainty, increased or diminished by political exigencies, separated the liquor business from other retail trades and persistently "kept the saloon in politics."

The extent to which this varying treatment by successive Legislatures has gone, partly at the dictation of the dealers and partly at the demand of opponents of the liquor traffic, is shown by the fact that when the Foley bill, which the Raines that part of the work must be in advanced bill superseded, was approved by the Governor on April 30, 1892, it specifically repealed, as recited in section 46, portions of the laws of 1840, 1843, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1869, 1870, 1873, 1874, 1877, 1878, 1879 and of each succeeding year to 1890. except 1884, 1887 and 1889.

When the present Raines law, substituting a tax for a fee and establishing as a right what had previously been allowed as a privilege, was adopted on March 23, 1896, section 45 of the bill repealed former outstanding and still valid and enforceable provisions of the excise laws of 1835. 1842, 1843, 1872, and of other years sub sequent to 1872, including all of the provisions of the law of 1892.

The expectation or the apprehension of amendments to the Excise law has, necessarily, continued to make a political force those directly connected with them; the brewers, distillers, wholesale cigar dealers, mineral water manufacturers, and bar fixsure makers, as well as many persons more remotely connected with the business, such as wine importers, barley dealers, hop growers, dairymen, and maltsrers The confusion, uncertainty, disturbance to business and readjustment of credits and accounts involved in attempted governmental "regulation" of the liquor trade, whereby the rate of license was altered and the subdivision of dealers changed each year, was a fruitful cause of dissatisfaction and of electoral corruption. And, moreover, the granting or withholding of a license was put within the discretion, capable of abuse or misuse, of individuals toward whose political success or retirement, as the case might be, saloon keepers

were called upon and expected to exert themselves.

It was an experiment worth trying, and it appears to have been a success.

New Admission Requirements at Harvard.

The new requisites for admission to Har vard College, the drawing up of which has cost the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the university two years of hard labor, appear in the catalogue recently published. under the title of "new definitions of requirements," as the Board of Overseers has not yet approved of the plan. The catalogue states, however, that alternative papers will be prepared next summer and thereafter till the new form becomes the only one for admission to the college, and the plan will be tried in part this year in the Lawrence Scientific School. The changes announced are important, involving a retrograde movement in the study of languages, an added impulse to the teaching of experimental science in schools, and increased possibilities for entering college with no knowledge of Greek or of algebra.

For ten years past every young man pre senting himself for admission to Harvard College has been examined in English, history, mathematics (algebra and plane geometry), and physical science (either text-book information in astronomy and physics or experimental knowledge of physics), and in translating at sight simple prose in one ancient and one modern language, Greek or Latin, and German or French. In addition he has had a not quite unrestricted choice between they had better insist that the resolution other subjects; translating at sight simple prose in the other ancient and modern language mentioned, more advanced Greek, Latin, German, and French, putting a piece of English narrative prose into Greek or Latin, a combination of logarithms, plane trigonometry and solid geometry, one of analytic geometry and advanced algebra and two courses in experimental science, namely, physics and chemistry. When offering the elementary subjects in four languages the number of hours of examination he was obliged to pass was sixteen; the

omission of one modern language increased this to seventeen; by leaving out one ancient language he was penalized by another hour of examination, making eighteen, and leaving out both an ancient and a modern language made the total nineteen hours of examination. The additional hours of examination and the difficulty of the subjects to which a candi date was necessarily restricted by omitting one ancient language has proved a deter rent to the very large majority of candidates. Out of the 4,606 who have presented themselves at Harvard College in ten years. 4.257 have offered both Greek and Latin and only 349 have preferred to omit one of

these two languages, namely, in all but ex-

tremely rare cases, Greek. The "new definitions of requirements add a number of subjects, chiefly in experimental science, to those in which & young man may prepare himself for college, and make notable changes in many of the existing subjects. No more text-book science will be accepted; to physics and chemistry are added anatomy, physiology and hygiene, "physiography," which is a sort of expanded physical geography, meteorology, astronomy and, for the Lawrence Scientific School, botany, zoölogy, shopwork and drawing. An advanced course in history is provided. In the elementary classics, to the requirement of ability to translate simple prose at sight are now added that of being able to turn English sentences into Latin or Greek and that of being thoroughly drilled in a prescribed amount of reading, which for Greek is one book of XENOPHON's "Anabasis," and for Latin three orations of CICERO; in Latin sight reading of verse is also required. In the advanced Greek and Latin strong emphasis is laid on from English has been made, with a call for formal grammar, which is more strongly distinct addition to the difficulty of prepa-The mathematical requirements have been remodelled; plane and solid geometry now form one subject, logarithms and trigonometry another and advanced al-

that the study of geometry should begin in the kindergarten is worthy of note. No candidate, of course, is expected to offer all these subjects; the demand is for not much more than half. Though not yet announced officially, the faculty's plan is known to be the following: Points, varying according to the length of time needed in preparation, are assigned to each subject. Every student must offer English, geometry, one ancient and one modern language, and one scientific subject, making altogether, according to the count, fifteen points; he must select additional subjects so as to make a total of twenty-six points, but is absolutely free in his choice, save courses. He may by careful selection limit the number of separate examinations be shall take to eleven and cannot extend the number beyond fourteen; the examinations, it should be remembered, may be divided,

gebra a third. The sensible suggestion

part being taken in one year and the rest in the following one. This programme will be criticised by many. To the lay mind it is hard to understand why meteorology or anatomy and hygiene or "physiography" should be desirable studies for a boy preparing for college, and botany, zoology or other sciences which do not appear in the list, such as geology, for instance, should not. It is startling, too, to find that algebra, one of the best and most practical means of developing a boy's reasoning faculties, carrying with it, as it does, the essentials of arithmetic, need form of the liquor dealers of the State and of no part of a Harvard man's mental equipment. The scheme is, however, doubt less the result of necessary compromises and is devised with careful consideration of what the college and the schools can do. It was perhaps inevitable that it should in-

cinde some pedagogical fads.

Certain marked facts stand out among these changes. First, the greater variety of selection in studies, especially in the line of natural science, offered to young men before they enter college, and the resulting encouragement to the preparatory schools to broaden their fleid of in struction. Next, the throwing open of Harvard to persons ignorant of Greek, on equal terms with those who have studied it. A man may now enter the college, with no Greek and little Latin, on his mathematical and scientific acquirements alone, without having to pass a greater number of examinations or more difficult ones than his fellows. Whether this is de-

yielded the State last year a revenue of for the first time under fair conditions. \$4,000,000 at an expenditure of \$263,000. | Finally, the strange return on the part of Harvard to the system of prescribed anthors in the classics and of grammar requirements in all the languages cannot

escape notice. A quarter of a century ago Harvard was the first to attack the grammar juggernaut in the schools and to insist upon the ability to read Greek and Latin at sight as the proper test of knowledge of those languages. She discouraged the mnemonic feats involved in thoroughly mastering the exceptions to exceptions of exceptions that were the pride of the old-time schoolmaster. She now reverts to the prescribed books, the thorough drill, and the call for grammar, not only in the ancient languages, but in the modern as well. The young men who enter the college by the language door, and they in the last ten years have formed over 90 per cent, of all applying, must now be drilled in English grammar, Greek grammar, Latin grammar, French grammar, German grammar. The demand varies in terms, from a strong request to a direct intimation, but it is equally clear in each department.

Must we infer that the Harvard require ment of translation at sight has proved a failure, or that the philologists and pedagogues have obtained the upper hand over the men who really love the classics?

Have Mercy, Spain!

Possibly Spain may respect one reason for submission to the American demand

that she retire from Cuba. If she refuses, her troops in Cuba are Hable to extermination. When once Cuba realizes that Havana is blockaded by the ships of the United States, the Spanish soldiers will not long be able to withstand the assaults of the revolutionary forces. They will be cooped up in helpless exclusion from the rest of the world, and their fate may be imagined.

The rescue of the Spaniards in Cuba under the circumstances should be an achievement sufficient to enable Spain to abandon Cuba with honor.

FITZHUGH LEE returns from his long and difficult experience at Havana to find that the whole nation bonors and loves him. Few public servants have been more promptly rewarded for distinguished services. Not long ago he was the favorite son of Old Virginia, Now he is a favorite son of Old Glory.

GOVERNMENT ART CRITICISED. Well, at Any Bate the Play Is Beautiful!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why is it that in matters of an artistic nature the United States Government is everlastingly being made a fool of ! If a citizen wishes to secure an artistie building, adorned with good sculpture and ornament, he gets it if he pays for it. If he desires to advertise his mercantile success by using artistic letter and bank paper, he has no difficulty in buying it. If he wants paintings and statuary of fit quality, he generally finds a way to obtain these artistic luxuries, and,

in short, everything that good taste, refinement, and wealth dictate are within prompt reach of the citizen, and yet the national Government continually falls short upon every point where the hand of art should show its touch. To begin with, the national scals as depicted on money, buildings, documents, letter headings, &c., are so badly drawn as to look like the work of a lot of blacksmiths. The eagles are not like real eagles at all nor yet like heraldic or decorative eagles. The other emblems are worse in draw-

ing than the alleged eagles. Look at the coins in circulation and compare them with the coins of England, Germany, France and all other nations. The most uneducated person, even, can note their inferiority. The quarter and half dollar of to-day are so rotten in design and mechanical execution as to demand an investigation of their fathers. Note the olive branch and eagle on the quarter, and ask your baker if he can't make a better thing out of dough. As to the paper currency, a loud announcement went forth when "artistic" designs were being made by famous painters at great expense a couple of years ago. If a business man wanted anything of this sort he would not go to a painter, no matter how eminent, unless he was sure the painter knew more of design than these stove-lid decorations in circulation exhibit, with their "chestnut" ornaments and sawed off figures. Do you see such clumsy, heavy, out-of-date stuff as this in Scribner's, the

and saved-off figures. Do you see such clumsy, heavy, out-of-date stiff as this in Scribber's, the Century, Harper's or McClure's from one year's end to the other! Not by a long shot.

How about 'he sculptural ornament on Government buildings of recent construction! Does it resemble in the most remote degree the splendid work upon several modern buildings in Broadway! I tut the chances are that Uncle Sam paid more for it and, of course, got akinned, as usual.

When we come to small things, say devices upon the uniforms of officers and soldiers, for which the War Department is responsible, we find a lot of downright trash. The crossbones and skull affair on the caps, for instance; the ugly signboard "U. S." on the officers' blouses instead of a handsome cloher like the English "V. R." If one but takes up a volume of the British "Navy and Army "and glances through it he will find where in every feature of the various army uniforms the touch of the trained designer shows. As far as uniforms go here we plainly parade the fact that the designs were made by—well, anybody. The navy is better off, however, for some reason, but it is a good thing figureheads are out of style for warships, because the opportunity to show some lovely Government ornament was wide open a while ago.

The Government officials to blame for this,

The Government officials to blame for this, The Government officials to blame for this, whoever they are, superior officers or inferior officers, are simply making an ass of the country by tolerating the adoption of stuff unfit to be connected with a civilized nation, whether it be printed matter, stamps, postal cards, public buildings, seals, uniforms or flars. It is high time that artistic societies and federations joined in a foreble effort to compet the Government to put on as refined and decent an appearance in every way as the respectable citizens do. NEW YORK, April 9.

REGGARS GIVE ALMS TO A BEGGAR A Professional Mendicant the Recipient of Money They Had Got by Begging.

The De Lorenzo family of beggars, which aused the police and the Gerry society so much rouble two years ago, had a representative in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday in the person of Clementina de Lorenzo, 20 years old, of 3 Minetta lane. Agent Pessaro of the Gerry society was the complainant against her.

In 1896 Mrs. Louisa de Lorenzo, ber husband rancisco; her son by her first husband, Joseph Perotti (then but 10 years old), and her sister, sanne Rose, were arrested a number of times for persistent and systematic bogging. Each is now under suspension of sent nee by the Court of Special Sessions on that charge. In order to keep such a talented family together, Clementina, who is a child by her mother's first husband, married the son of her mother's second husband, and the cutire family went to live at 3

On Saturday night Agent Possaro saw Clemntina de Lorenzo at Grand and Baxter streets. She was clasting her two-months-old baby to her breast with one arm and with the other was grinding out an apology for music from a wheezy old organ.

She was such a picture of abject misery said Pessaro to Magistrate Olmsted, while I watched her two one-legged men whon know as professional panhandlers noticed er, and after watching her for a few moment laced in the cup on the organ some of the c ney had themselves begged. As they stun The woman went coplously and begged the Magistrate to let her go. She promised never to offend again, and the Magistrate finally discharged her after warning her never to be caught begging again under penalty of being sent to the workhouse.

Correction in the Interest of Trutk.

From the Indianapolis Journal "In the interest of truth." says the Plunkville ugle, "we wish to say that we meant to say that the The recent Legislature refuned from sirable or not remains an open question. or women with 'long pasts,' thatead of 'pants,' as the any tampering with the Excise law, which | but flarvard will now try the experiment erratic types got it." burleaque show at the opera house was given by a lot

BOUTHERN COTTON FACTORIES. Mil Perkins Tells Why Fall River Wages

Bropped. COLUMBIA, S. C., April 8.-After spending a rock among the cotton mills of North and South Carolina I can tell New England about the torpedo which blew up the Fall River cotton spinners. It was really a labor mine from the out-The Yankee factory'owner did not spring that mine in New Bedford. It was aprung in North and South Carolina and Georgia and ex-

ploded northward. This mine which is blowing up New England is comprised of cheap labor, cheap fuel, and cheap factories. The 400 cotton factories in the South have cost two-thirds less money than factories running the same number of spindles in the North, South Carolina has 68 of these factories and North Carolina has 198, I saw twenty-three cotton factories in Graham county, C. C., on the Southern Railroad between Greens pore and Goldsbore.

What caused these Southern cotten factories? Simply Southern cheap labor, cheap power, and cheap buildings.

What has caused this surplus of cheap labor! It is caused by the abandonment of worn-out otton plantations which will not produce over a third of a bale of cotton or twelve bushels of corn to the acre. This has made many poor Whites and negroes litte. They will work for any wages. At Goldsboro my negro driver showed me crowds of men anxious to work in the cotton fields for \$5 a month and board, or \$8 per month and board themselves. There is nothing for the poor wnites to do but to go into the fac-

Where can 5 and 6 cent cotton be raised It can't be raised on the red sand farms of the Carolinas, where it takes phosphates to raise a third of a bale to the acre. Cotton raising has gone to the river bottoms of the Mississippi. Yazoo, Arkansas, Red, and Brazos rivers, and to Texas, where they can raise a bale of cotton and fifty bushels of corn to the acre. Texas alone can raise 8,000,000 bales of cotton and make it pay at 6 cents a pound. So the eastern Southern States must use their idle labor in factories.

I rode seventy miles north from Elberton, Ga. ferrying the Alabama River. I tote again across North and South Carolina, I passed hundreds of 1,000-ac e plantations abandoned The planters' big houses looked desolate, with windows out and perhaps a negro family occupying the old parlor. This land can be bought for from 50 cents to \$8 an acre. Do the Southern mills compete with the

pying the old parlor. This land can be bought for from 50 cents to \$8 an acre.

Bo the Southern mills compete with the Northern!

Yes, when it comes to cheap cotton cloth, the wite at cloth, and negro glaghams. Southern mills make only coarse c oth. Many make only yarn, which comes North to be used as warp by one carpet weavers.

How are Southern factories built!

In the cheanest manner. I saw three factories built of unlewar logs. The girls who were wearing cloth by "pieze work" could look at the bark on the logs while they carned from \$2 to \$4 a week nig wages for them. Better factories are put up two stories high of brick. These brick are but into the walls for \$6.50 per thousand. There is no paint or whilewash to look at just plain bricks and mortar. The machinery is often second hand, and owned by some Northern factory which has changed its machinery to better machinery from England. How do they start a factory in the South!

I saw a factory just started in Columbia, S. C. The money of colored men was behind it. They bought an old abandomed tobacco factory. Part of it was a tebacco shed. It cost \$3,000. Then, with some Northern backing, they went to Maine and bought four sets of machinery second hand—the Maine factory replacing it with superb machinery from Manchester to do fine work. The Columbia factory, would cost \$75,000. This factory is run by negroes. They cannot get over \$8 a month on the farms, and they are willing to work for the same wages in the mill. It is a missionary work to give them work at any price. This mill will make ple in 3-cent sheeting, and can produce it a third cheaper than Fall River.

There are other factories in Columbia making heavy tent cloth, beautiful goods, and they can make if cheaper than they can in England.

When will factory wages cease dropping in New England!

When will factory wages cease dropping in New England!
Not till this cheap idle labor in the South is fully employed. What is Massachusetts's loss is South Carolina's gain. Southern wages are now going up, and Northern wages are going down. They will meet on a level. The nation can put a tariff against cheap 20-cent labor in Helgium and Germany, but it can't put a tariff against Southern labor. When they get 1,000 cotton factories in the South their surplus labor cotton factories in the South their surplus labor.

against Southorn labor. When they get 1,000 cotton factories in the South their surplus labor will be at work. Then their wages will go up, if we still continue the "Chinese wall" against Germany and Austria.

How about piece work!
Ah, that splendid idea prevails in Southern factories. All work is paid for by the piece. So the workers are happy. The day is never too long for them. They don't like to see night come, and when the wheel stops they can't wait for the morning, they are so anxious to make for the morning, they are so anxious to make

money.

The hours are about two hours longer in Scuthern mills than in New England but the girls and boys are glad of it. Many would like fifteen hours.

Some noils start the machinery at 5 in the morning and stop it at 9. They leave it op-Some mills start the machinery at 5 in the morning and stop if at 9. They leave it op-tional with the weavers and spinners whether they start their machines at 5 or 7, but the workmen all come husting in and laughing be-cause they do it of their own free will. When iew South, for North and to make the same nation powerful ar ELI PERKINS.

Yneant Lot Farms.

The Committee for the Cultivation of Vacant City Lots by the Unemployed has secured 321 acres of land for the work of the coming summer, and ploughing has already been begun. As soon as the weather permits, assignments of the ground will be made to those who have applied for it. The committee will furnish seed, tools, fertilizer and instruction to all men to whom land is assigned, and the whole scheme is virtually a farm training school. Many farmers are willing to hire men who have done only one year's work under the committee. Subscriptions year's work under the committee. Subscription amounting to \$1.872 have been received so fa for this year's work. Treasurer Jacob H. Schit 27 Pine street, or Secretary William H. Tolms will receive further contributions.

Tablet in Memory of W. H. Fleeman

A tablet in memory of the late William H Fleeman was unveiled in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton avenue, Brooklyr Episcopal Church, Clinton avenue, Broosiya, vosterday morning. For a quarter of a century Mr. Fleetnan was a warden and treasurer of the church. The jablet is of gold bronze, richly carved, and of Gothic design. It is attached to a large slab of Irish green-veined marble

If the Sagnata Ministry Should Resign ! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If President Mc does not assume an energetic regard to the present controversy, he may yet find himself confounded among the meshes of Spanish

The delays which have unexpectedly been adopted by our Administration and Congress, though of great advantage to us because they have afforded time in which to prepare for war, were brought about by the influence of Spanish deception. Is there any possibility of expecting further cheating by Spain? Suppose that the Queen Regent should force upon the present Cabinet its resignation, and in that way play for delay in action by our Government, will President McKinley accept the excuse? If the present Ministers resign and a new Cabinet is formed. then the Cortes will again be dissolved and undoubtedly there will be a new election. How long will if McKinley and Congress accept a new delay, the country will continue in a nervous condition, our in-dustries will suffer considerably, and our standing

among foreign nations will be lowered A. P. Bonors. NEW YORK, April 9.

Rentucky to the Front. FRANKFORT, Ky., April 7 .- Gov. Bradley this mor ng made public a long list of prominent citizens who have offered their services for enlistment. Up from the booky bluegrass dells,

p from the bourbon flowing wells. op from the peavine's tree-girt soil Up from the red brush, where they toll, Up from the pennyrile's cave-plerced ground Comes a wild and woolly, welcome sound Of rattling spurs and clanking swords, Of mounted men in hustling hordes; A thousand horsemen, ten times o'er, And ten times ten that many more;

Each eager, with a wild delight, To meet the Spaniards in a fight Each sword is flashing from its sheath, And eyes are sparkling undermeath; Strong arms are raised, and hearts as true As beat beneath the gray and blue,

We're fixed to fight this business out. Bring on the men the armies need, We'll be the Colon is. Let war proceed!"

WORSHIP OF EIFING BEINGS. The Extent to Which Many Savage Batte

London, April 1.-Referring to the account of the delication of Bismarck in Brazil, for canonisation is scarcely the right word to use in this case, it may interest your readers to know that the great Gen. Nicholson, who pacified the district of Oude after the Indian mutiny, was deified by some of the natives, who formed themselves into a sect, "The Worshippers of Nikkal Sew," They built a temple, and placed in it a statue to represent the general. When he discovered their doings he tried to convince them of their folly, but quite unsuccessfully, and the more he harried and punished the remnant of the rebels, the more fervently they

worshipped him. Again, at Prissa, also in Hindustan, even now there is a temple which contains the statue of our Empress-Queea, which the natives adore as a goddess. This custom of worshipping human beings is one of heavy natiquity. According to some authorities the Pharaohs of Egypt, the Incas of Pern, the Emperors of Mexico, and the Kings of Assyria, Babylon, and Persia were regarded as gods while still alive. So was Attild by his Huns, though probably this reverence diminished after his crushing defeat at the battle of Chalons. All the Emperors of Rome. beginning from Augustus Cæsar and ending when Constantine embraced Christianity, were worshipped in their own lifetime, temples and statues to each being erected and priests appointed to serve them.

And really when one considers how ignorant the majority of men must be, owing to the force of circumstances, it certainly seems much more rousonable for them to worship a living power incurnate in so tremendous a being as, say, Traian was, whose works they saw and whose majesty they knew, than to fall down before images to whose power only legend attested The reasonableness of this view is shown by the fact that when Marcus Aurelius, the wisest and lest of all the Roman Emperors, tried to suppress the worship of himself, he had even less success than Gen. Nicholson.

Neally all primitive tribes look on their kings

Nealy all primitive tribes look on their kings as living gots, and many go to the extreme of putting them to coath it great national misfortimes come too thickly; even two or three years of drought would be enough with some bavage tribes. There is the well outhenticated case of the island called Savage Island, in the South Pacille, where the kingly office had lapsed completely, because none could be found rash enough to assume the dangerous dignity.

This savage belief is generally held by ethnologists to account for the objection the Ashantis have to their King crossing a certain river ten miles from Kurnasi, for they consider their rumored intention, mentioned lately in the newspapers, to kill Prempeh if he crossed this river would probably have been carried into effect if Sir Francis Scott had not taken the precautions he did take.

effect if Sir Francis Scott had not taken the precautions he did take.

The reason of the apparent inconsistency of
the savage who worships a man as a god, and
yet considers it the thing to kill him if his reign
proves disastrous, seems to be this: That the
King is the living tabernacie of the tribal
ictish; this fetish is all powerful; hence if misfortunes come if shows that he is displeased
with the body provided for him to live in;
therefore that body must be killed, since that
is the only way to let the fetish out. Then a
successor is chosen, and the fetish enters into
him, and everybody walts and hopes, especially
the poor King. It is probably to this primeval
idea that the habits of exaggerated respect to
royally still prevalent in many countries, even
in Europe, may be traced. Any one wishing to
see how absurd these were in the middle ages
and even later, will find much interesting
matter in Buckle's History of Civilization,
especially in the volume devoted to Spain.

Thibet has come into much prominence of late
years owing to the meeting of England and
Russia in the Pamir plateau.

In Thibet the religion of the people is a form
of Buddhism calied Lamaism, and the head of
it is at once the temporal and spiritual ruler of
the country, although it is nonmally a vassal
state of China. This man is called the Inalilama and is virtually a living idol. He is believed to be the reincarnation of the great
Gautam Buddha who reformed Brahmanism
and founded the great religion of Buddhism in
India during the seventh century before Christ.
The power of the Balailama is as unquestioned
in Thibet as his divinity; nobody comes near
him save on bended kuces, not even the Tartar
Princes from Central Asia, who occasionally
make a pilgrimege to the capital of Thibet.
Directly one Dalailama des another is ready to autions he did take.
The reason of the apparent inconsistency of

make a pilgrimage to the capital of Thibet. Directly one Dalailama dies another is ready to take his place, of course a new-born child, as the theory is that the Buddha enters a fresh human body immediately after the old one is dead.

Window in Honor of the Founder of Larch-

LARCHMONT MANOR, N. Y., April 10.-Two beautiful gifts to St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church were unveiled at the Easter services this morning. One is a large memorial window of ruby red, purple and sapphire blue spalescent glass, representing "The Revelation to St. John," the gift of William Murray and Mrs

John," the gift of William Murray and Mrs. Walter S. Nielson as a memorial to their father, the late Charles H. Murray, one of the incorporators of the Larchmont Yacht Club and the founder of Larchmont Manor.

The other gift is a communion rail of white Carrara murble by Mrs. Nielson as a memorial to her husband, the late Walter S. Nielson, a well-known yachtsman. Hefore his death Mr. Murray was a large benefactor of St. John's Church, having practically given the entire odifice at a cost of \$4,000, and his children have recently begun the construction of a \$5,000 hall recently begun the construction of a \$5,000 hall for the use of the parish.

NEW CLUBHOUSE FOR EASTPORT. The Long Island Country Club Decides to Re-

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 10.-The members of the Long Island Country Club held a meeting at Eastport last night and decided to build a new ciubhouse to take the place of the one de-stroyed by fire a week ago. The new building will be larger and much better arranged than the old one. The plans are in preparation and the work of construction will commence just as soon as the ruins can be cleared.

From the Lewiston Journal.

Gen. Thomas W. Hyde's views are of in ortance from the fact that he is just back from trip to Havana. He left Bath Feb. 27, going to Havana, and thence to Mexico and Yucatan, risiting Havana on his return.

He was in the Cuban capital the first time ten days after the explosion of the Maine. He had the story of the wreck from Capt. Sigsbee standing on the deck of the Fern. There is no doubt in Gen. Hyde's mind about the nature or the cause of the direful explosion.

'No man can view the remains of the Maine. he said, " and doubt that it was an external explosion that rent her sides. Neither is there any doubt in my mind that it was the work of Spaniards. We didn't do it. The Cubans didn't do it. They couldn't. They had no chance to put down mines in the harbor. The Maint was blown un with a Spanish mine and by official act. I do not think that Governor General Blanco had anything to do with the conspiracy, but it must have had Spanish officials behind it."

While in Hayana the General saw much of While in Havana the General saw much of Consul-General Lee, and, like all who return from there, he is enthusias ie in his praise of the cheery, gallant, big-hearted Southerner, He says: "Lee is the right man in the right place. He is the pride and refuge of all Americans there, the ideal of the Cubans, and the object of the most intense hatred by the Spanierds, but through it all he keeps on in the even tenor of his way—marches along in the middle of the road, to use his own words.

"I very much desired to go back into the country and meet Gomez, but my health was

"I very much desired to go back into incountry and meet flomez, but my health was such that I could not stand the hundred mile ride. I was anxious to see the insurgent forces but I saw the Spanish army in Cuba and size it up pretty closely. The regulars are made up of poor material in the rank and file, but their officers are a rather good lot. I did not thin much of their volunteers, which correspond to our militia.

much of their volunteers, which correspond our militia.

"It is my opinion that the Spanish troops on the whole are not to be relied on for very much fighting. The Spaniards regard the harbor as impregnable, and so it might be if they were good marksmen, but, unfortunately for them, they are not. The harbor is well defended by Krupp guns, batteries being located on each side of the entrance, and I visited all save two of their forts and counted every gun in the de

fences.

"The anti-American spirit was intense while I was there, and kept cropping out, and not knowing Soanish I presume I lest a good many speeches that would have made my ears tingle. I had an hour's interview with Blauco, and found him very courteous, dignified and hospitable."

Patriotism by Postal Card.

From the Atlanta Constitution This patriotic postal card comes from a Georgia

Lost one leg at Manassas, Another at Bull Run: But, thank the Lord, I'm livin' yes With arms to hold a gun! And still another from "A Tennessee Veteran: The old gray jacker's dusty:
The canteen, batteres, lies;
An the old war rife's rusty,
But ripe for exercise.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Judge Goggin of the Superior Court in Chicago, who died recently and is recalled on account of some of his eccentricities, was elected in 1892 on the Dere ocratic ticket, though he ran behind his associates tion and on the same ticket John P. Altreid was elects d Governor of Hillnois, and the Cleveland elector were successful. From the first election of Abraham Lincoln until the present Illinois was carried only once in a national contest by the Democrata—in 1892
—and Cleveland, Altyrid; and Judge Goggin were successful on the same day.

The discovery that the debt limit of New York has been exceeded is another blow at the Soldiers and Sallors' Monument, toward which \$250,000 was appropriated, the obstacles to the establishment of which have been almost as many as those encountered by the Lorelet fountain.

It is remarked by Harlem statesmen as significant that the first civi service examination under the present non-civil service administration was held on April 1, concurring which there is the authority of the crudite Pudd'nbent Wilson that "it is the one day in all the year upon which we are most forcibly remittded what we are on the other three hundred

This year's State tax rate is the lowest, with two exceptions, since 1856.

During the first three months of 1898 all efforts to avolve the City Record in wasteful, extravagant, illconsidered or lawless expenditures for extra postage or sen-ational supplements, whereby the debt limit might be exceeded, have been successfully resisted, and ir.m present indications there will be a balance to the credit of the general fund from the sales of the City Record for the first six months of 1898 of \$3.25. Under the administration of Mayora Grace, Hewitt, Grant, and Strong the office of Supervisor of the City Record was held by newspaper publishers or writers familiar with contemporary journalism. The present Supervisor is a plumber.

many Hall leader in the Thirty fourth Assembly dis trict (south side), and his brother Jack, saloon keeper and Warden of the city prisons—add to the gayety of political circles in gay Hartem, but Percival Nagle intends to nominate James J. Corbett, the pugilist, for Congressman in the Fifteenth district to succeed Philip B. Low, Republican, the present representative. Mr. Corbett is a member of the Sagamore Clubthat is all. Saith Negle: "I do not care whether the man be a Bishop or a pugillat; as long as I have anything to say in the selection of a candidate. I don't in tend to go to California to look for one." The Fifteenth Congressional district is made up of portions of ten Assembly districts, and it is not thought likely in Harlem that the Democratic nomination will be controlled this year by the representative of a portion of one of them. Moreover, the district has a normal Republican majority and has been carried by the Republicans since 1892.

Sundry Republicans have held temporarily by executive appointment judicial posts in New York county, succeeding Democrats, of late years. Judge Allison was appointed by Gov. Morton to the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions. Justice Botty held, by Gov. Morton's appointment, the post of Justice in the City Court in place of Justice Ehrlich, deceased. Justice Olcott is now holding in the City Court the place made vacant by the resignation of Robert A. Van Wyck to become Mayor, and Justice William N. Cohen is holding, by Gov. Black's appointment, the place in the Supreme Court, First Department, made vscant by the death of John Sedgwick. All these appointments were recommended to Republican Governors by members of the Republican organization of this city, and it is remarked among politicians, Democrats as well as Republicans, that Justice Cohen has been singularly appreciative and equally felicitous in recognizing in his appointments of referees and receivers professional associates whose Republicanism is of the true blue order. The office of Speaker of the Albany Assembly has

not uniformly been astepping stone to higher honors. George Z. Erwin, Speaker in 1885, and George R. Malby, Speaker in 1894, were promoted afterward to the Senate. William F. Sheehan, Speaker in 1891, was elected Lieutenant-Governor in that year, but is now practically out of politics. Fremont Cole. Speaker in 1888 and 1889, is now in business to New York. Hamilton Fish, Speaker in 1895 and 1896, has retired from politics since his failure to secure the Republican nomination for Governor in the latter year, and William Sulzer, Speaker in 1898, left the Legislature for Congress. Speaker O'Grady has the same ambition, bring a candidate for the Republican nomination in the Rochester district this year with every assurance of election by a large majority. Mr. Nixon of Chantauqua, Republican leader on the floor of the Assembly this year, is a prospective candidate for Speaker of the next Assembly if the Republicans control it, and Mr. Kelsey of Livingston county is a candidate for Republican leader in the lower house. Mr. Kelsey is a native of Rochester and he comes from a county which is overwhelmingly Republican. He has a record of five years of con in the Assembly, which is unusual at present, when so large a proportion of the Legislature is made up of

The proposed new county of Nassau will, like Suffolk, have probably a Republi was carried by the Democrats by 2,334, But Long Island City gave, on the State ticket, a Democratic majority of 2,309, and outside of it the Republicans had a small lead in the Assembly fight, though two of the three representatives of Queens were Democrati

There will be State elections in three States in Sep ember this year, Arkansas, Vermont, and Maine Arkansas will choose a Governor on Bept. 5, Verment will choose a Governor on Sept. 6, and Maine will choose a Governor on Sept. 12. There will be a State election in Alabama in August.

Russell A. Alger, the present Secretary of War to the first Michigan man to held that office since the establishment of the War Department, in 1789. The first Secretary of War was a Massachusetts man, and during the war of 1812 the office was held by another Massachusetts man, who was succeeded in 1813 by a New Yorker. The Mexican war began in 1846, when the American troops crossed the kilo Grande, and ended with the capture of the City of Mexico, in 1847. During that period William L. Marcy of New York was Secretary of War. During the civil war

Edwin M. Stanton was continuously Secretary.

Attention is now called to the fact that the session of Congress in war time have not been more protracted than in time of peace. The Thirty eighth longress extended from December, 1863, to March, 1865, during a period of grave importance in national affairs, but its two sessions extended over only 200 days, whereas the Fortleth Congress, in session tween 1887 and 1889-the second half of the first Cleveland Administration-was in session 412 days, though no matters of urgent national importance came up for the consideration of its members. The obvious explanation of this apparent paradox is that in times of public per-l legislators act promptly. whereas in periods of public peace they are inclined o argue and discuss, without agreeing upon ques tions which do not require immediate action.

There will be an election for a Governor of Connec ticut this year to succeed Lorrin Cooke, Republican, chosen in 1898, when McKinley swept the State by 53,000 plurality. The tenure of the Governor of Connecticut is now two years, and a candidate for the nomination on the Republican side is John A. Porter, privat secretary of President McKinley. He was a candidate for the nomination in 1806, but was defeated by Mr. Cooke. The Republicans will hold their State Convention in Connecticut this year in New Haven in the month of August. It is a supposed that they will have a plurality as high as 50,000, due to the exceptional conditions which existed two years ago. Another candidate for the Re publican nomination is George E. Lounsbury.

Preferences. From the Springfield Homestead

How refreshing is THE SUN'S first page compared the stud-horse poster typography of the yellows.

From the Cleveland Leader

A truce to the trade of talking, The call to arms has come! The ! lars and stripes are holated. Hack to the rolling dram! The br. (al sway of Spain, Br this the freeman's battle cry;

For Cuba and the Maine Our glorious flag is flying. Our ships are under weigh.
The decks are clear for sellon,
Our lopes are high to day
From North and solid sellon.
From valley, till and plain
Gove up the freemap's buttle cry;
For Club and the Maine!

flark to the martial music! Cheer as the flar goes by! Remember the brave that under t And it martyrs comes le! For Pety and for Justice Wash out the bloody sixin, And this the freeman's battle cry, "Nor Cuba and the Maine!"

STOLE A RAILROAD.

How Col. Sharp Took 10 Locamotives, 100 Preight Cars, and Iron into the Confederacy.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribune. Col. Thomas R. Sharp, now connected with the engineering department of the Black Diamond Railroad, enjoys the rare distinction of having nicked up bodily and transported across country during the war of the rebellion bine teen locomotives, over a hundred freight cars, and a vast quantity of railroad iron, all of which did effective service for the side of the South. Even to railroad men and engineers the feat is still so remarkable and difficult that wherever he goes Col. Sharp is admiringly looked on and referred to as the man who succeeded in stealing a railroad and bodily carrying it away

with him. The opportunity for the raid occurred in June, 1861, when the Confederate forces under Gea. Joseph E. Johnston occupied Harper's Ferry. and controlled the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Point of Rocks, a few miles south of Harper's Ferry, to a considerable distance west of Martinsburg.

The Union forces, under Gen. Patterson, were between the Potomac and the Pennsylvania line. Between the hostile lines, and yet within the grasp of the Southern forces, ran the Baltimore and Ohio road. Martinsburg, only thirty-cight miles from the nearest Southern railroad and but eighteen miles from Winchester, which

an i but eighteen miles from Winchester, which the Confederates held without dispute, was the terminus of one of the divisions of this great trunk line, and its shops and roundhouses were filled with engines and conches.

Col. Sharp was Captain and acting Quartermaster in the Southern army, and he conceived the idea of raiding the Martinsburg shops and bauling the engines and cars over the pike from Martinsburg to Strasburg, Va., where they could be placed on the tracks of the Manassas Gap Raliroad.

The engines were dismantled, all but their drive wheels, the forward ends being placed on a heavy truck made for the purpose with from shod wheels. Forty horses in a team were attached to each engine. Jankscrews were used as brakes in going down hill, being featened to the engine frame and placed sidewise against the drive wheels and tightened or loosened as necessalty stose.

The work of transportation was necessarile.

the drive wheels and tightened or loosened as necessity arose.

The work of transportation was necessarily slow, and the cavalcade, with horses four abreast and stretching out for 100 feet along the road, furnished a startling spectacle, doubtless never before seen anywhere. Sometimes the distance between Martinsburg and Winchester, eighteen miles, was made in one day, but the average time from Martinsburg to Strasburg was three days.

The engines were put together sgain as soon as they reached Signaburg, and they and the cars were able to render such aid in transporting troops that it is questionable whether the second battle of Manassas, or Buil Run, would have terminated as it did if it had not been for the increased transportation facilities they acforded.

The engines were afterward taken to Rich.

riled.
The engines were afterward taken to Rich-The engines were afterward taken to Richmond, and, when that, city was threatened, to Raleigh, N. C., and did valuable service to the Confederacy throughout the war.

It is related that some of the railroad from that was included in the quantity carried away by Col. Sharp formed the armor which made the Merrimae the destroying terror of the United States Navy, and which, but for the providential arrival of the Monitor, must have sunk at will every Federal gunboat which she attacked.

Some of the stolen property was recovered by the B. and O. road after the war, and so high a regard did the management have for the genius of Col. Sharp that he was made Master of Transportation of the road, a position he held for a number of years under President John W. Garrett, who was also at the head of the road during the war.

Tennessee's " Johnny " Law Still Untried.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat. KNOXVILLE, April 5 .- Lin Chamberlain, the young man who was to have been tried at the next term of the Criminal Court in this city on next term of the Criminal Court in this city on the charge of violating the new "Johnny" law, successfully wheel it off the docket by marrying the girl, Miss Aiderson, whose parents were prosecutors in the case. The young lady is just 16, and 'o-day she met young Chamberlain, and the two were secretly wedded. This affair caused a great sensation last fall, when the young man was arrested on the charge of firting with a schoolgirl, who is now his lawful wife. The marriage stops further prosecution, and the new "Johnny" law is yet untried.

SUNBEAMS.

—In Portland, Me., a prayer meeting was turned into a discussion of the probabilities of war by the inadvertent reference to the Spanish situation made by one peaceful, prayerful brother.

-Litigation over a hearse at Bar Harbor, after a

year's continuance, was brought to an end by an agreement between the parties that the hearse be sold and the proceeds devoted to paying costs and awyers' fees. -Among the odd and cultured names of Jefferson county, Ind., are Rat Row, 'Possum Trot, Dos Run,

Goat Hollow, Hog Trough, Mud Lick, Mellie's Run, Carpet Alley, Gentry's Bluff, Wash Board, Indian Sofa, Rabbit Hash, Ten-Cent Pollywor, Sausage Row and Pig's Eye. -At Mississippi City, Miss., where the Sheriff is

also tax collector, thieves pried open the window of the Sheriff's bedroom on the night of the day he nade his tax collections, and with a fishline caught his trousers, and, pulling them to the window, rifled the pockets. The Sheriff slept with a light in his room A traveller returned from Sales

county, Ind., said in Crawfordsville that the Salen people had a ground hog drive while he was there and captured thirty. They put rings in the hogs' noses and let them go, he said, and when he asked why they didn't kill them, they answered that it had ver occurred to them to do that -An aged citizen of Amboy, Ind., willed that he

planks in which there should be sawdust and two comfortables. He directed that a spring wagon should be used instead of a hearse to take his body to the cometery, all of which was done. No other thing se had done in life had indicated any eccentric tura of mind. -Some joker or lunatic, the people don't know

which, went to gendarmes on duty in the outskirts of Tacubaya, Mexico, at night and told them the prefecture ordered that they arouse the people in all the iouses and warn them that an earthquake was coming. The obedient gendarmes did so, and the people ran frightened to the fields and the streets. When cold gave them more shivers than the fright had they began to think somebody had lied.

-A Tallabassee, Fla., paper compute I that whereas, at the price of cotton prevailing there abouts for the past several years, two acres of land planted to cotton yields only \$10, the same space planted to cabbage would, at the present price of calbages there, bring from \$120 to \$140. "Yet more than 1,000 acres are planted to cutton to one planted to cabbage," It says. A ten-pound, home grown head of cabbage sells there for 10 cents.

-A Chicago medical student, who was weaned too soon, visited a photographer's studio in Kenkuk, Ia., and stole a small photograph. A few days later the proprietor, a woman, received a letter from him, in which he said: "I was in your studio Saturday, and came across a picture of a girl and boy, stamp plotures: the girl I love, Mrs. Wales, with all my heart, and to see her picture with that boy! I don't know who he was, so I took it, and inclosed you will find 25 cents to pay for it. I hope you won't think wrong of me, but I love that girl with all my heart, and mine she will be some day; so, please, don't blame me. Ikept her picture, but burnt the bey's picture

up." -On a cattle ranch near Wewoka, in the Indian Territory, just south of the Konsus line, a well dig-ger found, last month, two skeletons with jewelry that bore the inscriptions which brought up a romantie but painful story of post-bellum times. A medal was inscribed "Octavia Malcolm" and a lockes "From Ted." There were several rings and a necklace. Soon after the close of the war Miss Octavia Malcolm of St. Louis and Theodore Taylor, a nephew of Zachary Taylor, were married against the bridsgreents' wishes, and the young people, driven from home, started for the Southwest. They were last heard of at Fort Gibson, I. T. in November, 1807. It was supposed that they had been killed by Indians or robbers. It is now thought that these are

-Even the foreigner detests the brand of so-called American who slinks away from the call to defend the national honor. A City of Mexico newspaper, speaking of an American tourist on the steamer Ala meds who declared that the United States shouldn's fectare war or take any other radical measure, even if the Mains was blown up through Spanish treach-ery, says that just as he had spoken in this way the Mexican military hand, near by, struck up "The Star Spanzied Banner" and the " American" asked what air they were playing. "It was a strange question to come from an American, "says the Mexican paper, "when even the foreigners around him showed the enthusiasm that thrilled them is listening to the ble strains. But it was a perfectly natural question for any man to ask who did not believe in the protection of national honor at any cost. Some, course, have no ear for music. As has been observed before. 'The man that hath no music in himself, nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds, is us for preasons, strategems and spolis."